ean ber exclusion from lower offices be defended? He came not to advocate any specific right. But woman has the right to a consideration of the question of what Rights he has and ought to have one most of the present auditness when has and ought to have one most of the present auditness were allowed to vote. Yes, why not was the roply—those who have real estate; concerning which laws are often made—are voters. He has how shich laws are often made—are voters. He has how shich laws are often made—are voters. He has how also cought not to qualify a man for a voter as long as laws were enacted for the regulation of personal rights. He has the shift was a for the regulation of personal rights. He has the was the roply—those of the Convention, but yan appeal to the author of all human rights as of learning itself. It is true that God gives no written with a summal organization of Rights; but are we therefore incapable of accertaining what His will is in relation to all iterrestraining access that he has left us an expression to all iterrestraining access that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage proved that he had willed must on more found to engage the reverse gentleman thanked God that they could be acceptable of the country of the country

[Hisses.] Hiss, serpents, who have no other argument to to offer!

Dr. H. K. Root here stood up and said he was again ready to do what he had done, and what Mr. Garrison said no man would undertake; but it was agreed that Mr. Isaze C. Pray should first address the Convention.

Mr. Pray said, I was for many years connected as editor with a leading journal in this City, the same which now gives the clue to the hisses in that gallery; and no one has wielded a pen more frequent than I against this cause and the ladies who advocate it. [Applause.] I do not wish for applause—pray, spare it. In November, 1851, I retired from that journal; I have since devoted myself to study, and I now believe this cause to be a good one; it omnantes from the Deity himself, who urges man on the road of progress, and I warn the elergy of their accountability in opposing it. I do not mean to enter into any argument. I merely mean to show there is such a thing as change of opinion. I now make all the reparation I can for the wrong I have done.

I merely mean to show there is such a thing as change of opinion. I now make all the reparation I can for the wrong I have done.

Dr. Root now got the platform. He said, I respect these ladies and their rights, and think the subject capable of full and free discussion. But I want to show, notwithstanding what Mr. Garrison has said, that there is one to protest against the inalienable right they claim. Leay that, owing to the fault of woman, the world has been turned over once. The curse of God rested on woman as well as man. This meeting will acknowledge the right of females to protest against makes, and vice versa. There are marks as certain in this day as the fiery cloud which led—(Loud laughter). I understand there are to be lady lawyers, and lady judges, who are to take everything by storm. (Laughter). I do not think my points have been answered.

Mrs. Mott. The gentleman can have the rest of his time, if he will, at the Eventing Session. The time for adjournment has now come. I am sorry he seems to think that he has not received an intelligent reply to his intelligible remarks, as he appears to consider them. That should be a bable to answer so learned an opponent. (Great applause and laughter.) I can say to his Scriptural argument that the wife should ebey her husband, that I could do so by ruling, for my husband wishes me to rule.

A Mr. Urr took the stand and said that having a wife, mother and sister, he wished to sustain woman's rights as far as they go; but I think, [he added] you make a mistake in the commencement when you aunounce equality. There is no such thing as equality on this side of heaven, nor, I think, on the other side either. Philosophers tell us of our advancing gradually from serpents, fish &c., on; there is no equality, for there are make and female. I was sorry to hear my Rev. friend addace idolatry as an argument for his cause. Saint Paul says, "be in subjection," but a lady of the same principles as this Convention, said "then I and Saint Paul differ."

Mrs. Nichol—Tha gentleman m

Evening Session. TREMENDOUS UPROAR-CLOSE OF THE NEW-YORK SESSION.

Yesterday evening being the last sitting in this City of this Convention, the approach to the Tabernacle was thronged long before the hour appointed for opening the doors, and considerable excitement seemed to prevail. At about 7 o clock the Tabernacle doors were thrown open and the rush for tickets and admissions by the auxious throng could only be equaled to that on a Joany Liat night. The building, capable of heiding some two thou sand persons, was immediately filled to excess and all the principal promoters of the movement took their places on the platform, among whom were Mrs. Lucretin Mott, Miss Lucy Stone, Rev. Miss Antoinette Brown, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Paulina Davis, Mr. Wendell Phillips, &c., &c., Mrs. Mott, the President, moved that the resolution which we lately published be adopted.

This motion was carried.

Mr. George W. Clark, who had been requested to sing a song on the subject of "Freedom of Thought," did so in a style apparently not much approved by the audience, who at a very early stage began to give vent to all kinds of greans and ironical cheers.

Mrs. Martin, of this State, was then introduced to the

song on the subject of "Freedom of Thought," did so in a style apparently not much approved by the subject, who at a very early stage began to give vent to all kinds of greans and ironical cheers.

Mrs. Martin, of this State, was then introduced to the meeting by Mrs. Most, and with considerable difficulty commenced her address. Music was she observed, previous to the fall of man the natural language of the human race, and the reason of the discord now prevailing was owing to the pre-penderance of the bass. She was about to say she was intended to speak in behalf of women, but she was not; it was in behalf of society. [Risses and groans.] If there was stillness she would continue, otherwise she could not be heard. Here the groans and hisses and yells increased, on which the venerable lady President interceded, and after a while the speakes was again andible for a few minutes, imploring them to "hear her for her cause, and be silent "that they might hear," but this was only a few minutes, and the voice of the speaker, whose cauanciation was very rapid, was too inaudible to enable our reporters to catch her remarks in a connective form. The following are but a portion of them: In the orginal or semi-barbarous state of society, physical strength prevailed over everything, said might was looked upon as right. The present condition of society, with respect to woman's position, was but a relie of this barbarism. She claims for them equal rights, and that they should have the Elective Franchise, was not a single ground on which man could be said to be entitled to vote, which was not applicable to Woman, and they could not deny her the privilege without endangeling their own. What were the grounds? Was it that he was more strong? So was the elophant, but that had not the privilege—was it that he was more canning? So was the fix, but the fox did not vote. On all the points upon which he claimed the right, woman possessed a perfect equality. Those points were, that God had endowed him with reason and conscience. Had not

when she went to the Crystal Palace to open it. Yet Victoria was a wife and a mother like themselves (the speakers.) [Loud hisses, groans, laughter, tigers and demoniac sounds from the galleries.] But while Jeremy Beutham atmitted the right he thought it would be inexpedient to give them the exercise of it. It was said, too, it would be taking woman out of her sphere. Any man that had everhad a mother.

ing woman out of her sphere. Any man that had ever had a mother.

A VOICE—"I should like to see one that has not."

Mrs. Martin continued—Any man that ever had, knew that the voice of the child would drown in its mother's ear the loudest blast of the Trumpet of Pame. The possession of the elective franchise would do much to place her in her proper position, as it would bring with it that sense of responsibility which a vote bestows.

A Voice—How do you know! Hisses, cries of order, &c. &c.

Mr. Booth of Wisconsin here rose and said—Mistress President, I want to say something before this lady proceeds. [Renewed hisses and shouts, among which Mr. Booth retired.]

Cries were then heard of "Phillips," "Phillips," Mr. Wendell Phillips being upon the platform, but he did not come forward and the lady proceeded: Woman, said sho does not own anything; she does not own her property, her earnings, her children, or her name. A dranken his band may squander all. Does any one suppose if we had a share in making them the laws would be thus. The great Maine Law would be executed. [Hisses and yells.]

Mrs. Mortt then came forward and said the speaker would not leave the stand on account of any demonstration of that kind.

Mrs. Martin continued, and went on to remark that it

at kind.

Mrs. Martin continued, and went on to remark that it Mrs. Martin continued, and went on to remark that it was an anomaly that a foreigner landed here so ignorant that he could not write his own name, but remaining here for five years could vote, but an educated American woman never could. It was true they were ignorant of party politics as party questions, but that would make them better voters. The speaker then retired amid cries of "Go "on "No!" No!" No!" Mrs. Lacretia Mott then came forward and said that a lady, an Editor of a German paper, wished to address a few words to them in the German language. She introduced

Mrs. Matilda Francesca Anneka, who is a young woman Mrs. Matilda Francesca Anneka, who is a young woman of very agreeable presence, with a comily round face, baving her hair dressed quite plainly, and habited in a black dress with a small white collar turned down round the neck. She attempted to meak in German, uttering a few sentences very energetically, but every one of them was a signal for a tremendous uproor and great langiter. A consultation was then had on the plantorm, and Mrs. Mott resigned her ardinous post as president to younger hands in the person of Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose.

Mr. Wendell Phillips also came forward, and succeeded in eliciting some signs of favor for Mrs. Anneka by stating she had suffered in the cause of Hungary, and had even stood beside Koesuth on the battle-field. (Cries of, "was in "hear her.)

Mrs. Anneka then—Mrs. Rose translating—made soms remarks to the effect that her want of knowledge of Eng

remarks to the effect that her want of knowledge of English, more than her late sickness, had prevented her appearing before. In Europe she had felt the oppression and tyramy of Kings, but here she expected to find freed on overchastic and the state. speech and action too.

Mr. Wendell Phillips came forward, and many called for him while many on the other hand hosted and hissel; upon which Mrs. Rose called upon the Mayor and mail and hissel.

Mr. Wendell Phillips came forward, and many called for him while many on the other hand hooted and hisself, upon which Mrs. Rose called upon the Mayor and pains to preserve order in the meeting, as they had undertaken to do. Order being parily restored Mr. P. continued: You are making a great deal better speech than I could for the rights of woman. The very fact that a convention of this kind can't be held in the City of New York is the great st proof of the necessity of such a convention. The time had been when other reforms had been met in just such a way as this is.

y were showing (he continued) that men were not fit

They were showing the continued) that men were not fit to have political rights. They were roady to yield the platform to any who would argue the great social question. His points were that women's property was taxed and they had no volce in the appropriation or expenditure, which was taxation without representation and that to admit further that one portion of the people should be governed by another was to return to the old Tory principle which led to the Revolution. The Democratic poinciple was that every class should be enlowed with every right. [Cries. "Niggers excepted."] Their principles were, [cries. "You have none, you undertake to punish woman, to hang and imprison her, and she should have a voice in consenting to these laws. He again alluded to the conduct of the andlence, and challenged them to answer his arguments, and sat down as he had before, amid all sorts of cheers, ironical hisses. &c.

Lucy Stone now presented berself, and was received with a tempest of cheers, hisses, greans and stamping. Amid much interruption she perservered by making an elequent and touching appeal, as follows:

Men! you show that the ground we take is only too well chosen. We might have expected that the mimory of a mother, perhaps cold in her grave, would lead you, for her.sake, to hear those who speak of wrongs done to the sex she belonged to! [Upront.] We have set here for two days and told you how woman is robbed of her property, her rights, her children; how labor, remnerative enough to sustain her, is shut out from her; we have pleaded for your sisters and your daughters; and here is the result—the issue for the present.

Wemen, is not what you now see and hear enough to make you plant your feet firmly, and pleade yourselve, each to the other and all to God, that the truth we plead for to day shall never be descred by us! The snear which mock a cause like ours goes up to the ear of God and pleads in our behalf. Weman must be loyal to woma.—The Shirt sewers! Union, through all opposition, came at last to some degre

traced upon it!
Pauline W. Davis announced a paper published by her. Pauline W. Davis announced a paper published by her, not the organ of this Convention, but supporting its principles. To day she received \$20 subscription to the paper. New York is not yet lost. We shall soon aljourn. I wish you would all provide yourselves with a tract sold at the door, "Weman and her Wishes," written by Rev. Mr. Higginson. I wish it should be widely circulated, for it shows our read meaning, which is much misunderstood. We want you to recognize that God makes no blanders, and when He gave any man or woman a power, he meant that it should be developed. If trath be on the scadiolited, by it is only where it ever has been; as wrong has ever been upon a throne. We are at pance; we have better arguments than hisses, and pity those whose cause supplies none more cogent than these.

Let me announce that we will hold a National Woman's Rights Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, where the ver has been as wrong has ever been upon a throne. We are at pance; we have better arguments than hisses, and pity those whose cause supplies none more cogent than these.

Let me announce that we will hold a National Woman's Rights Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, where the Ver has been as tracked of the meant of the Executive of the Executive of the client will have to decide there as to the place whore the Business Committee of the Executive are to have their periodical to be published. We undecided that the question to be decided, lays, this time, between Cincinnation and New York.

To those not accustomed to fatigues of this kind the feature of a time of exertion than of pleasure, as they have a set moving from early in the meaning till late at night since Saturday last. This kind of exercises seems so natural be happy to find that there is one quality in which Clave had one the provided that there is one quality in which Clave had one the provided that there is one quality in which Clave had one the provided that there is one quality in which Clave had one the provided that there is one quality in which they had been t

and cannot equal New York.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown presented herself, and was, if seesible, received with more turbulence than Lucy Stone. The greater part of her address was scarely and ble, owing the uproon, but she held steady to her purpose and inished her address, which was as follows:

inished her address, which was as follows:

A mother had three children, her husband was intemperate. He fell sick and was about to die. His friends said, we will take your children and educate them, thus relieving their mother of the care and trouble. She was asked to comply—but no! She had a mother's brack, and said "I cannot give them up. I will toil for them early and "late." They pressed her, but she was firm—"a mother can work for her children, was her constant answer There were cords of life, going out from her heart and twining round those children. Her husband died, and bad as he had been, she followed him, weeping, with her children, to the grave.

bad as he had been, she followed him, weeping, with her children, to the give.

A new thought now filled her soul—a sacrifice of sail to maternal affection. She would live to toil, but her toil would be for her children. But she knew and the law. They came and told her the children were as longer hers; her husband had bequeathed them to his relatives; they were taken from her and sent into a world where there was mose to dry their tours, or institute lesson of virtue into their souls. She had a little one, and in a few weeks she wept over its grave; and then are west squite alone.

was quite alone.

Hear the sequel of the sad story, the saddest part of all. Hear the sequel of the San sary, the sactions part of the She lived to see her eldest child a drankard and her younger confined in a prison for theft. The agong was too much—and she went down into the grave. Think of this law, and its effect. I leave the thought with you. [Decisive cries of sympathy.] Yes; we have the shaft of rifficult turned against as. We do not delight in turn its such as these; but there is a moral power which bears all for the sale of truth.

as these; but there is a moral power which bears all for the sake of truth.

Here a Mr. Elliot jumped on the platform and claimed to be heard against the principles of the Convention. He was applanded and hissed, and spoke as follows and a scene of the most entrageous confusion, making himself audible by shouting at the top of his voice, thus: I asked last night for three solid arguments— A Voice—Here is the champion of rowdies. Elliot—This is the uncharitable judgment passed on a stranger.

stranger.
[Loud cries for Burleigh.]
[Loud cries for Burleigh.]
Editot—I have heard or read all the arguments given here, and they are for the most part more stories. [Great.]

into ruption.]
You see the remedies are not all on one side. Mra Rose gave us a new version of the law, and said much about spinning wheels and spoons, but—so arguments. The

strongest, and indeed only argument advanced is, that "taxation without representation is robbery." I am prepared to prove it is not; if it be, I am willing to be robbed. For twelve years I have paid taxes and been well protected, though I had no share in representation. I am content. Robbery is to take property without giving an equivalent. In this and other countries the land of men is taken to make Railroads through it. Here is no robbery, there is an equivalent given. Men are as much tyranized over as woman. woman.

Here the uproar became terrific; shouting, screaming, Hare the uproar became terrific; shouting, screaming, laughing, stamping, cries of "Barleigh," "Root," "Truth, "Shut up," "Greeley," "Go to bed, prevented anything being heard or done in order; and the Convention bring a mild the wildest uproar, the following resolution being application being Resolved. That the members of this Convention, and the audience assembled, tender their thanks to Locreta Mott for the grace, drainess, shifty and courtesy with which she has discharged her imparant and often arduous duties. The meeting finally adjourned, and the large audience lowly retired.

THE TURNER FESTIVAL. Excursion to Hoboken and Union Hill-Character of the Festivities-Intention: of the Turners

for the Future. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Turners marched from National Hall down Canal st. to the Hoboken Ferry, whence they were conveyed to the New Jersey side. They then marched through Hoboken to the new German village. named Union Hill lying a few miles in a north-western di rection from Hoboken. They had this time left their flags rection from Hoboken. They had this time left their days and all other troublesome incumbrances behind, in order to enjoy themselves without having anything in care. Their band of music and tambours, however, accompanied them. Preparations had been made by the inhabitants to receive their Turner friends; and when the latter arrived they had congregated in a large crowd, and health their with heady choose.

hailed them with hearty cheers.

The Turners camped at a large, beautiful place, shaded by trees, so that the rays of the sun could not hurt the pleasure seeking guests. Refreshments had been provided for them.

A large crowd of citizens of New York had come over — Among them were many Americans, who were curious to witness the proceedings. There were, of course, many ladies, as is usual with Germans on similar occasions; and all of them followed the familiar laissez-aller. Seats and tables had been provided, and those finding no place collected in groups on the ground and enjoyed themselves with music singing talking and drinking. Even the "old folks," on singing taking and druking liver the out loke, on this occasion, turned out, and were much pleased by the cheerful doings of the young—which remaided them strengtly of their early days, and the amusements of old "Fatherland."

"Fatherland."

There were no regular gymnastic exercises performed but, individually, they went through nearly all kind of athlete exercises. The Americans present accurate at once to have got a taste for lager-hier, and partook freely of that beverage. Some good natured Jersey men made friends among the Turners—specially those who had caught a few broken German words. Such expressions as Bridge Turners, hars Gesundtheit, and lang Leben, brother Turners here's at your health and a long life, we heard frequently, which, on account of the peculiar account in which it was special generally created hearty laughter.

On account of this label participation on the mark of

On account of this kind participation on the part of heir American fellow-citizens in this festival, the Turners and National and Revolutionary songs, which reminded as most the draw when they took up arous in order to liber to their country. It is difficult to give a minute description of the festivities so as to enable those who never witnessed inflar enjoyments to form a correct idea of them. Although a mbounded freedom of intercourse existed, no kind of Accounty was visible.

Not one hand word passed between any of them, and hough most of them imbibled freely of layer box, they

indecency was visible.

Not one hard word passed between any of them, and although most of them imbibed freely of larger beer, they were able to hold up their heads. The fastivities were purely national in their character, and as the Tarners were, on this day, not called upon to exercise in gymnatics and other fatigging performances, they were more pieced with their day's proceedings than with these of Monal ty. The sir, too, was more healthy at Union Hill than at the Harlem Pleasure Garden. During the whole day, especially in the afternoon, many people went over from New York in order to witness the arrival of the Tarners there. The ferry heats were crowded on every trip.

About half post 5 in the afternoon the Turnwart's horn announced the hour for departure, but it was somewhat difficult to put an end to the enjoyments, and to consince them of the necessity of bidding farewell to Union Hill. At last, however, they formed in procession, and marched back to Hoboken, where the people halled them, while they passed by with lond cheers and by waving their handkerchiefs. After reaching the ferry they took the boot to Canal st., which was so througed by them that many of the spectators were obliged to remain until the next boat. From the foot of Canal st. the Turners marched up toward their headquarters. Thence they went to their respective ledgings, in order to change their clothing, and before 8 o'clock they were again on the spot, and marched toward the Apello Rooms, on Broadway.

A splendid Ball, in which the dancing was interspersed by expression and marched to examine and the feet to the contraction of the procession and marched toward the Apello Rooms, on Broadway.

toward the Apello Rooms, on Broadway.

A splendid Ball, in which the dancing was interspersed by gymnastic performances, concluded the festivities.

From the reports about the festivities of this interest ing society, the reader has doubtless been able to form some idea of their peculiar characteristies.

In the festivities of the past days, discussions of political and social questions have been excluded, these being confined to their meetings once every two weeks, and the sions of the executive, (Vorate the descripts to the assions of the executive, (Vorate the descripts to which are

needing the help of her sisters; the day may come when the hand that provides her luxuries, may be cold in the grave, and then the child so tenderly cared for, who lad as pempered, simless life, may feel the want of aid and the absence of these acquirements which we ask for Woman—

[Fig. 1] We held in our hands the rod with which if we but smits, the waters of healing will gush forth for us.

In the name of the Convention, I thank those who have paintly heard us. We ask them to take to their homes whatever word of truth they have beard here; to give it a mounted, we ask them to take to their homes whatever word of truth they have beard here; to give it a mounted, we ask them to spread abroad; and we shall have a Woman's Rights Convention in New York, less distance in their hearts; and whatever is worthy of heiner amounted, we ask them to spread abroad; and we shall have a Woman's Rights Convention in New York, less distanced the third than this, when mothers shall have taught thoir wons to act better than those who are here to night. [Cress of "Good."]

There will be the noble sons of worthy mothers, who will cry to their sisters, all through the world, when and wherever you need our help, we will help you. Ah! as God is truth, and his eye is always keeping watch. I know the day will come when the very men who are here to night will feel shame that they could have acted as they do and men of future time will disableive the seaso of this night, as men now feel it hard to believe the tales of Salem witcheraft. The book of life of each man is kept open, in which angels Daguerreotype his deeds. Oh' that some angel would brush with this wing the page of yours, and unwrite the characters which have this night been traced upon it!

Pauline W. Davis announced a paper published by her, not the organ of this Convention, but summer and the Sandau th it may be easy for them, in the course of time, to achieve great things in the different branches of their doings. They intend to give dramatic performances more frequently than heretofore, and to encourage literature by increasing the compensation for original-productions. Every year they are to have a public festival, in some one of the class ters in Gymnastics, the Orators and the Arritss will find their reward in the applanes of thousands of spectators. This idea of unitating the Greeks in some of their most interesting and peculiar festivist ties, and combining therewith the more gay manners of the Germans, would seem to us somewhat too far reaching to be realized in this country of practical life; but, it will, doubtless, have its good results; as they act, in this in stance, in concert with other German Societies—with the Glee Club and the Social Reform Versin. Next week there is a session of the Executive of the Turners Union, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Societies of the different entities all over the Union, will be represented, each one

and New York

To those not accessomed to fatigues of this kind the festival of the Turners would seem to bear more of the character of a time of exertion than of pleasure, as they have kept moving from early in the meraing till late at night since Saturday last. This kind of exercises seems so natural with them that they find therein the greatest enjoyment. This morning the strangers will depart for their respective homes, to be kindly remembered by our German fellow citizens, who regard these young men with some kind of pride. We wish them a well meant "Lebewoold."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE Democratic Nomination in Steuben.

espendence of the N. Y. Tribune. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 3, 1853. The Democratic Delegates for the Third Assembly District, in Steuben County, met in this place to-day

SAMUEL OLIN, of this town, was nominated for Assemblyman. DR. OLIN is a strong temperance man. He also advocates a repeal of the bill dividing this county into two Judicial Districts, and will doubtless be elected.

T. J. REYNOLDS (Hard) was elected delegate to the State Convention. Previous to the nominations, however, a number of Barnburner Delegates withdrew from the Convention. dissatisfied.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Mosnor Co.-1. Joseph Sibley, of Rush, a decided Hard-hell. 3. Mr. Fester, Barnburner.

ONE DA Co.-I. Norman P. Hitchcock, Fixe Mr. Frazier, a Barnburner, but opposed to the renomination of the present State Officers. MONTGOMERY Co.-1. Dr. William H. Biggam of Charles-

ton, Hunker.

Herriser Co.—2, Major William Spovenburgh, "Young America" Hunker elected ever Bockwith, Baraburner Assemblyman.

America" Hunker elected over Beckwith, Baraburner Assemblyman.

RESSELARE Co.—J. John I. Vesburgh, of Poesica-kill, Hunker.

LIVINGSTON Co.—2. Col. Abrain Vernam, Hard Shell.

OSTARIO Co.—1. John Prissler, of Pheips, Hard Shell.

GENESEE Co.—In the 1st District the Democrats had a stormy time in electing a Delegate. The regular Convention broke up in confusion. A controversy spring up between the Chairman (Hard Shell and some others, in which the Flerce Baraburners said that be had acted frauduleatly. The Chairman denied this although admitting that he had acted partially. The scene at this time was of the richest character; the Chairman get excited and struck the late Sheriff, Henry Monell, Esq.J. a violent blow in the face, without the slightest prevention and a general moles then took place. The landford marched in and ordered the noise to be stopped, and constables and deputy sheriffs were quite plenty. We believe a few arrests were made, but the offenders were afterward released. A

Convention is to be held at Batavia to elect a Hard Shell

Convention is to be need at Balavia to elect a flact cache
Delegate.

The Administration party subsequently reorganized, and elected Mr. Wilber, the Barnburner candidate as Delegate. In IId District. Wm. H. Rumsey, Hard Shell, is chosen.
CLISTOS CO.—At the meeting of the Democratic cancus of the town of Platisburgh, on Saturday last, at which there were present about 300 Democrats, a resolution sustaining the present administration, was offered by Hon.
Lemuel Stetson, but was voted down by a tremendous

ERIL Co. 4. Pardon Teff, Soft Shell.
Determines Co. 1. John S. Emans, Minor C. Story; 3.
ames Mabbitt, Hard Shells.
Onless Co. H. S. McCollum, Adamantine and N.
lavis, Jr., a Soft Shell.
Queens Co. James Maurice, Hard Shell M. C.
Nigara, Co. 1. William Co.

Onleass Co.—H. S. McCollum, Adamantine and N. Davis, Jr., a Soft Shell.

Outpers Co.—James Maurice, Hard Shell M. C.
Niagha Co.—1. William Vandervoort, Barabarner;

2. John Henning, Hunker.

Saratoga Co.—2. Harmon Rockwell, Hunker.
Yatis Co.—A. J. Thomas, Barabarner.
Streeps Co.—2. C. C. B. Walker, Soft Shell;

3. T. J. Revnolds, Hard Shell.
Tonraiss Co.—1. N. B. Smith.

Z. James R. Speed.
Both Beraburners.
Sufficient Co.—2. William H. Ludlow, Soft Shell Speaker of the Assembly.
Otsloo Co.—1. D. Woodburn, Jr., of Cherry Valley, the defeated applicant for the Post Office, elected over a Barabarner.—2. Dr. J. S. Spragne, Free Soil Democrat.
PUTSAN Co.—Saxton Smith, Hunker.
Sanatoga Co.—At the Convention of the First District, where a Soft or Van Buren Delegate was elected. Gameral Bullard, of Waterford, offered the following resolution:
Reserved, That see who supported Van Buren and Aianus, in 188, hereby repeat our devotion and unalterable strachment to the great principles of Free Seil, as advocated by se during that company.

The resolution was lost, having but one vote in the affirmative.

Desclutions, however, were passed approving the State

mative.

Resolutions, however, were passed approving the State and National Administrations, and sustaining the Soft Shell

Democratic Nominations.

Oswego Co.—E. N. Luddington, Esq., of Falton, for District Attorney; Dr. Green, of Parish, Judge of Sessions, George W. Rathbun, Esq., for Member of Assembly for the Western District, and Azariah Warts, of Baylston, for the Eastern District. For Delegates to the State Convention, Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego, Hard Shell, and John B. Higgins, of Mexico, Barnburner.

Independent Democratic Nomination Oswego Co.-1. Alanson Thomas. Maine Law State Nomination.

Oswago Co.-1. Abner C. Mattoon.

PENNSYLVANIA.-Thomas A. Budd, Esq., of Philadelphia City, the Whig nominee for Judge of the Su-preme Court, has accepted the nomination in a neat communication addressed to Mr. Gossler, President of the late Judicial Convention at Huntingdon.

THE CARSON LEAGUE.

To the Whole World's Temperance Convention. You have invited me to give an expose of my plan for the Abelition of the Rum Traffic. The annexed briefexpose thereof is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Temperance World.

City of New-York, Sept. 3, 1833. THOMAS L. CARSON.

The object of The Carson League is the abolition of The object of The Carson League is the aboution of Dram Shops and utter extermination of the Rum trade. It proposes to do this by combining the Moneyed power, the Political power, and the Legal power of the State The day of speech and resolution-making is past. All the good they can do is already done. It is time to act, the good they can do is already done. It is time to act, to put our principles and sympathies to the test. We have spent money enough in payments to lectures and passing resolutions to have abolished alcohol from the State long ago. Our orators have conquered the enemy over and over again. The public mind has been long since convinced, to its utmost capacity, in this matter. Still, the evil continues, and even increases its power and virulence. Like proud steamers on the occan, our orators pass through the land, and their track is instantly covered by the returning waves. Father Matthew has left no mark on the surface of our population. These impressions for good are effaced and powerless. The failure of the friends of this cause results from the fact, that they have left no power to hold the territory they have conquered. The League locates such a power in every Town and County of the State. The following is its plan:

g is its plan:
1. Each member of the League gives the amount of his property on the assessment roll, or as much as he will, to be assessed pro rata for the prosecution of all violations of Excise Laws. Taxed for Rum's doings they must be. Let them be taxed to fine and imprison the murderers of their families, rather than to counterance and support those murderers, and to defeat the express of the imprison and roll of their the expense of the imprisonment and ruin of their

own children.

2. Through the ballot-box the League is pledged to 2. Through the ballot-box the League is pietged to get postesion of all the offices in the Towns, Counties and State, that by them the prohibition of the tradic may be accomplished, and that they be not embarrassed in their efforts. Without the Legislature, we cannot have the Maine Law. Without Judges and Jurors, Sheriffs and Constables, District Attorneys and Poor-Masters, nothing can be done to execute such law, or any other for the prohibition of this trade. Any man which has not this end at heart is not fit to held offlee.
3. The Legal Power. This is virtually included in The Legal Power. This is virtually included in the above. Without the Judiciary all Temperance laws are unavailing. It is to be had through the bal-

lot-box, and to be set in motion by means of the monied tot-box, and to be set in inction by means of the monted power of the Counties and State. The following is the draft of a Constitution for the League, which may be varied to suit the judgment of the friends in each locality:

Lengthe, which may be varied to suit the judgment of the friends in each locality:

CONSTITUTION OF A COUNTY LEAGUE.

Assent I. The Association shall be entitled the Green League of the County of —, and any jerson may become a number of the ame, by taking set on more charts a problem of the ame, by taking set on more charts and the county of the ame, by taking set on more charts and the county of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Directors county of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Directors and all the county. The Directors shall be a manufactured by a first shall experied of all the county.

Ast III The league delt y, a new appointment. Three manufacts of shall constitute a quarum for the transaction of budges.

Ast III The league a shall appoint a Precident, the Precident, and an Executive Committee consisting of three maybers in an activation of the Executive Committee consisting of three maybers in a factor of the Committee consisting of the subject of the factor of the Association. They are not seen in himmon those to thus the object of the Association. They are now to be formed to the factor of the Association of the Association in the factor of the Association in the factor of the Association in the object of the Association.

Ast IV Upon the decrease or removal from the county of any stockholder of this Association.

Ast IV The Constitution may be altered or anymore for the Association.

Ast IV The Constitution may be altered or anymore the removal of the Association.

The form canceled at any time by paying their does a fact of the League, and they may not a fact of the Association.

The first of the Association is or her sacet much left by the League, and way the provision of the Association is or her sacet much and may remove the order of the Association. The order of the Association is or her sacet much all be amplied to the same have any here to any more factor of the Association is or her sacet much and much and much the object of the Association is or her sacet muc

The Practicability of the League. This is not an experiment. It has been gloriously

A league has been formed in the County of Oaonlaga.

A league has been formed in the County of Oxondo on a capital of \$3,000,000.

In Yates County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Chehung County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Sencea County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Ontario County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Mouroe County, on a capital of \$5,000,000.

In Chautanque County, on a capital of \$2,000,000.

In Commange County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Delaware County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In Tompkins County, on a capital of \$1,500,000.

In some of the above counties the stock is continually increasing. In all of them where the Loaque has been faithfully administered, they have been eminently successful. In Yates County, it has almost entirely successful. sessments (which, with the exception of Ontario, has in no instance exceeded 50 cents on the \$1,700), the in no instance exceeded 50 cents on the \$1,790), the legal power, through the prosecuting agents, has done, or is admirably accomplishing the work. Rum-sellers and politicians are appalled and rebuked by it. Where the assessments have not been promptly paid, as in the County of Onendaga, though much is done, the work has been lamentably delayed.

The Rum power is now possessed of the moneyed, pelitical, and legal powers. We intend to shift them into the hands of Temperance men. That accomplished, the work is chiefly done. Take a case: Tae town of Eibridge, Onondaga Co., is assessed on one million of dollars by rum politicians, mainly for the rum interest. The tax is 51 cents on a hundred dollars, rum interest. The tax is 51 cents on a numered dollars, 35 cents of which is for the support of rumsellers and rum politicians and measures. With five cents on the hundred dollars, only, with the aid of the town and county officers, we pledge ourselves to abolish the dram shops, and put the rumsellers in jail, instead of paying thirty cents on the hundred dollars to imprison our sens and friends—and so through the State.

I conclude my hasty expose, with a notice of the fact that a State Convention of the Carson League is to be held in the City of Rochester, on the 13th October next. at 10 o'clock A.M., not to pass resolutions and make speeches. (we are sick of them.) but to devise plans to carry this enterprise through the State: and I invite all who are imputient for the Maine Law and its faith-ful execution, to be present in it, and let the work be dene, to use a homely expression, "right along." We went to upen an office in energy suitable locality in the State, at once, where the poor drunkards wives and families may come with their complaints, and be sure of finding a friend, reedy and willing to protect them

A by the strong arm of the law. We have a newspaper published at Syracuse, called The Carson League, at \$1, which, weekly issues 4,000 sheets, to advocate this policy, and to inform the temperance public of the progress of our cause, and the practical workings of our plan.

T. L. Carson.

Carson Lengue; for the City of New-York. It is said that Illegal runselling cannot be prevented in the city of New York. With the countenance and support of the Temperance men of the city. I propose to attempt the suppression of such illegal traffic, by means of what is now generally known through the County as the Carson League. Let there be three or more offices established in the city, or one to every Police Court. Let the Temperance men of the city volunteer to pay on their assessed property five cents on the hundred dollars into the hands of a responsible treasurer to be used in paying the services of a prosecuting agent, to be appointed for each of those offices, and such other sub-agents as the prosecuting agent may deem it necessary to employ, and I will engage to shut up the Elegal rum selling so soon as the law can be applied, as we have in the Counties where the League has been faithfully ad-

There is now more than 50 cents paid on every hundred dollars to sustain this illegal trade, we pledge ourselves to suppress it at an expense of 5 cents only on the hundred THOMAS L. CARSON. ollars. City of New-York Sept. 6, 1656.

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN of Hamilton County.

Ohio, held a large and spirited Convention at Carthage on the 1st inst. Five car-loads went from Cincinnati, and the country towns were well represented. Mrs. E. K. Thatcher presided, with four Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. Mrs. Rowe opened the meeting with prayer. After a spirited discussion by more than a dozen ladies, the following Resolves, proposed by dif-

dozen ladies, the following Resolves, proposed by different ladies, were all unanimously adopted, namely:

Reoless, That it is the first duty of society to protect health by the chactment of restraining laws, against wrong and seth, whether coming by violence, frank or permicious influences devery kind that threatens belt Twes, property, peace or morals. And what True American ever thought such laws an invasion, of individual rights or positive if freedom; Josisha haw an invasion, of individual rights or positive if freedom; Josisha in the right to do wrong without check or panishment.

Readerd, That every cod and honest man thinks it right to protect the weak to suppress crime and uphold virtue; or to wrest deadly we agont iron the hands of those who have raised them to destroy the search; in a life dietece, and deems allows aman to strike downers in a life dietece, and deem allows a man to strike downers in a life dietece, and deem in the restrict of a drunker, bristant dime and sent his recting visiting thep, who has taken the moral of the protect of the deep of the strike that the control of the deep of the strike and the restract of the deep of the strike downers in short of a drunker, his later dime and sent his recting visiting those a true of the deep of the strike downers and the strike the protection of the strike and the strike the restriction of the later of the later and restriction of the later of

cup. These who these offer temptations are morally responsible for the results. That we form, in our respective neighborhoods or towns, exciteries assiliary to this Association; and will meet once in each sealer, or as offert as practicable, to deliberate on the best means to carry into effect the object of our Association.

Resolved, That the failes of our State are loudly called upon by the press in carrying interesting crists, to put first every proper effort, both in public and private, to induce all legal externs to cast their votes for none but reliable temperance men. We must labor to slid our involvers in the Temperance cause, before the traffic of spirituous lipror can be finally suppressed and our State redeemed from the cape of alcohol, and a law prohibiting the traffic in artlest spirituous lipror can be finally suppressed and our State redeemed from the cape of alcohol, and a law prohibiting the traffic in artlest spirituous between the control of the co

ANATOMY OF A "SPEECH FROM THE THRONE."

The English journals received by the Atlantic communicated the intell gence as stated in The Tribune o Monday, that, on the 20th of August, the British Parliamen was proregued, with the usual formal ties, the "Speech from the Throne" (as it is designated.) being read by the Lord Chanceller, instead of by the Queen in person. The London papers, wheneverthe Sovereign personally takes part in the pagear of opening and closing the Session of Parliament, are fille with details of the Royal Progress, from Backingham Palace to the House of Lords—not sparing a title of descrip-tion as to the dress of the Sovereign, the stately page of the eight cream-colored horses who draw the State carriage, the vehicles which precede it, it is European etiquette for Royalty always to come last in a procession) the guards who escort the carriages, and the curiosity, honored with the title of "loyal affection for the royal person," which draws people in the Park and the streets to gape and gaze at the pageantry while it passes on. It is far different, when the Parliamentary Session is opened or closed by Commission. The other day, the Queen remained at her country house in the Isle of Wight and instead of the House of Lords being crowded, as it is when she personally attends, with dressed ladies, only half a dozen of the Upper House west Present, and very few lady lookers on.

Yet, sooth to say, it must have been an abourd, and there

fore amusing spectacle. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Newcastle, Celenial Secretary, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Scal, the Marquis of Breadaibane, Lord Chamberlain, and Earl Granville, President of the Council-these five members of the Government receiving salaries amount ng to £01,000 (\$105,000) per annum. They sit together on the Woolsnek, which is covered with red cloth, and are attired, on this occasion, with scarlet robes to match. Literally to crown all, they wear huge three-cornered hats, which last occasion, previous to the reading of the speech, the Lords Commissioners had to give the Royal Assent to 80 bills. The title of each enactment which has passed both Houses is read, and the Queen's answer is declared, in Norman French, by the Clerk of the Parliament. To a bill of supply (a money-grant) the words are: "La Reine remerc "ses legal sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et anna le veut." To a public bill the assent is declared thus: "La Roine le veut." To a private bill the assent is . Soil fait comme dest deave. When the Sovereign refuses assent it runs gently thus:

La Revnes emera. Within the last hundred and fifty
years, no such refusal has taken place. The last in tance was in 1692, by William III, who then refused, but in two years ofter gave assent to the bill for Triennial Pacliament The "bold, bad woman," who is commonly misualled "Good Queen Bess," rejected as many as 4" bills, at the

The wit who said that "Majesty, deprived of its externals, was a jest," seasoned his sar asm with truth. Personal covereignty, as exhibited in Europe, is really a matter of form-a ceremonial of state. It may not be useless, and certainly will be interesting, to exemplify this fact by ex-posing the inner mechanism of a "speech from the throne."

What is commonly so called may be taken as the prologue or epilogue to the political drama annually performed in and by certain legislative assemblies in Europe. We believe that in the Brazils something of the sort is also got up. The European countries in which the deliberations of the legisla live bodies are nahared in or concluded by a royal speech are England, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Greece. In France, after the Restoration, the practic was introduced by the Bourbons and continued by Louis Thillippe from 1830 to 1848. As President of the Republic Louis Napelson gave nothing of the sort, nor as Emperor has he returned to the practice. We now proceed to show hew in England "the Queen's Speech" is manufactured, of what it is composed, and in what manner it is dealt with

Let nobedy, in the innocence of his heart, think of comparing the I residential Annual Message to Congress with "the Speech from the Throne." There is no similitude The difference between them is as great as the difference be tween solid silver and plated ware. The President's Mes sege, as everybody knows, is a document of considerable length; the Queen's Speech is a brief collection of short sentences. The Message is explicit in what it states, in what it suggests, in what it requires; the legislative merit of th Speech is that it tells nothing, means nothing, promises nothing. The Message runs largely into details and par-ticulars, the Speech consists of vague generalities. The Message is a state paper of great value and importance. tended to be corefully studied for the information it cor veys and the principles it avows; the Speech is hartily glanced at to see if by accident it should contain anything tangible, and is thrown uside when read. The Message is an exposition of the actual condition and prospects of every branch of the public service within the Union and of all col latural relations out of it: the Speech tells nothing to the people, who would certainly not complain if it were as long as the President's Mossage provided it contained as full, explicit and reliable details. Lastly, the Mossage may be taken as the President's own manifesto, inasmuch as he is personally liable for the acts of his administration; where as the Sovereign is held irresponsible. ("the King can do "no wrong!") and her Ministers take the responsibility. The President of the United States governor; the Quoen of Eng-

The "Speech from the Throne is framed by the Cabinet | On one occasion, some years ago, William the Fourth

on the well known principle (attributed to Talleyrand, but avowed long before his time) that "the use of language avowed leng before his time) that "the use of language
"is to concent the truth." The Sovereign knows nothing
of it, until a few days before the commencement of the
Parliamentary Session. All has been prepared by the Minister, or for the Minister—Cobbett amusingly showed how
even Canning. Wellesley, Castlercagh and other royal
speech makers were unable to write grammatically—and
the Minister, summaring his collections to what the Minister, summoning his colleagues to what is called a "Cubinet Council," lays a draft of the document before them. Additions or curtailments may be made, until it pass muster. One paragraph might be stereotyped—it is the muster. One paragraph in an be stereotyped in the concluding one, in which gratitude is expressed to "Divine "Providence" for its services to England. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, a reyal speech concluded without this acknowledgement, and Sir Robert Inglis, who represents acknowledgement, and Sr Robert Inglis, who represents
the Saints' in Parliament, solemnly complained of the
omission. Mr Joseph Hume invertently said it did not
make much difference either way, particularly as on that
special occasion the dreadful visitation of the choices was what they would have to acknowledge. But he was coughed down, and ever since Divine Providence has a niche in the cencluding paragraph of "the Speech from the Throne." When the Speech has been put into shape, a meeting of the Privy Council is held, at which Queen Victoria presides,

the Privy Conneil is held, at which Queen victoria pressure, assisted by her husband. The Queen must take it for granted that the intended Speech from the Throne is "all "right." She has nothing to do, at this stage, but hear it read and declare, as a matter of course, that it meets her approval. Should she raise any objection to it, as a whole, or any part of it, the chances are ten to one that the Prime Minister would sharply tell her Majesty that as he was the party responsible to the country, the passages objected to must remain m or he must go out. In fact, the speech is a mani-festo from the Administration, demanded by usage, to be laid before the country at the opening or close of each Session of Parliament, and allowed by the same usage, to ensist of formalities from which little can be learned. Some Ministers have a knack of writing such documents, Peel was particularly adrest in concealing his meating in high sounding geterallies and old George the Third. In his admiration for the first William Pat, declared that he believed he could make a Speech from the Throne, off hand, as easily as he could write a letter. Lord John Russell's genius (if he has any) certainly does not run in that line. His Royal speeches, when Premier, were even more marrowless than usual.

The speech having passed muster, is noticed as having been benored with "the most gracious approval of her "Majesty the Queen in Council." It is thus that The Court Circular records the fact, and so would it speak, with due consistency even if-what would be impossible, of course the Sovereign had in a fit of shrowish temper, boxed the care of her Maids of Honor, and inflicted anxiety on herself and her husband by causeless jealousy! In proof of this we can state a fact: On one occasion (in 1840, we believe), the House of Lords voted a "dutiful and loyal" address to the Queen, in which they strongly reprobated the policy of Lord Melbourne's Cabinet. It was something more than a vote of censure on the Government. The Address was duly presented to the Queen, whose reply, very sharp and saucy. (Lord Melbourne's writing, of course), was that she believed her Government was doing all that could be done; that the censure of the Peers should not turn them from their course, and that the Lords were factious or ignorant in cenuring them! It was duly moved and carried that this "Her Majesty's most gracious reply" be entered on the Lords' journals, which was done.

It is understood that the contents of the Speech must remain a dead secret, until enunciated by the lips of Royalty, or by the Lords Commissioners, when illness, temper, or anything else may intervene to prevent the personal attendance of the illustricus personage who wears the Crown. It is sent to the printer, however, under the pladge of secresy, as copies must be ready for circulation on the day that the Session commences or ends. But, one day before, a favored few have the high privilege of anticipating the a favored few have the high privilege of an expaning the many. There are two persons in the Cabinet, respectively known as "Leader of the House of Lorda," and "Leader of the House of Commons," who severally invite to dinner a score or two of the Ministerial satellites—persons participating in and expectants of the "loaves and fishes" of place and patronage—and, when the cloth is drawn, and "the glasses sparkle on the board," the health of the Queen a followed by a private and confidential reading of the Speech which, next day, is to be delivered from the Throne, to the assembled Lords and Commons of the Empire.

The heads of "The Speech," if not its very words, usually and their way, after these dinners, into the offices of the morning newspapers, and, hours before the Queen has gone cown to open the Parliement, the broadsheets have told the ublic in anticipation, the sum and substance of what she

takes her seat on the Throne. She quits Buckingham Palace nearly an hour before—and her departure is an-

will be made to say.

Two o'clock is the bour at which the Queen usually

nonneed by the discharge of cannon. What follows is a thing rather to be seen than described. The "pomp, pride, and c reumstance" of Royally, seated in the State Carriage, trarely used except on such occasions,) and slowly drawn by eight cream-colored Hanoverian horses of great size and considerable gravity of demeanor—the Park, through which the procession passes, crowded with ladies and children in gay attire—the princing cavalry who escort the line of Reyal carriages; the mob either joyfully shouting or sulkily regarding the grandeer for which they pay, te busy police, efficient and unpopular, keeping off and intruding multitude. n the grotesque livery of Royalty, fawning on Court lords and ladies, and haughty to all else-the merry-Andrew dresses of the plethoric "Beef Enters" who line the galieries leading to the robing room; the grand sweep of the State carriage into and round the interior of mighty but yet unfinished Victoria Tower in the "New Palace of Westmin-ster;" the pluned soldiery—the officials in their out of date Court dresses, with their unaccessioned swords over and "on tripping them up as they seemble on; the hash of expectation, in the House of Lords, when the Queen's arrival is known; the glater of brilliant and decorand military and diplomatic uniforms—the waving of white plames on the heads of the lady visitors; the flashing of their dismonds, colipsed by the laster of their beaming eyes; the gathering together of statesmen, law lords and generals whose deeds make history and whose speeches illustrate it; the stately entry of the Queen, with the crown borne before her on a cushion, by some nobleman of rank; the reliance with which she kans on the arm of Prince Albert; the sword of State, which for many years past had been borns by "The Duke," a world too weighty for his aged grosp; the Piers in their state robes of crimson, gold and ermine; the Ambassadors, glittering with embroidery and the insignia of chivelric orders of knighthood; the Bishops, apart from all, in nwn elseves and white surplices and little black slik aprons, nd funny wigs, white with powder; the simultaneous rising f every one when the Queen enters, bows to all, and says, ently but clearly, that she begs they will resume their places, the brief delay while the officers of the house go to he Commons and summon the Speaker and members to at-erd, the gorgeousness of the Lords Chamber, with its gilding, carvings, frescoes and painted windows; the crushed and creating arrival of the Commons and the Speaker at the her, where they must stand all the time; the Lord Chanceller hending before the Queen upon one knee, and presenting her with a copy of the speech, fairly engrossed large text hand; the Queen reading it aloud, and is invar! hly praised by the newspapers "for the grace of her de "Ivery and the clearness of her enunciation;" the return to the palace, with the accompanying pomp and toppery of the reene and its actors—it is enough to glance at these things. They cannot be fully imagined—to be realized one must have seen them. They make a fout ensemble which may diffor materially from what the simplicity of common sense

which is really peculiar, brilliant and attractive. The London newspapers, on the opening or closing of the Perhamentary Session, run largely into description of those preliminaties. They make a point of praising the Royal elocution. This is sometimes flatteringly overstrained. For example, in January, 1847, The London Times, noticing the manner in which Queen Victoria had read the speech, said "It was observable that the passage which referred to Irish "distress was delivered by Her Majesty in rather a subdeed tose and with an accord of sympathy for the sufferings de-scribed," and added: "When Hor Majesty came to the passage relating to the Spanish marriage, and also that which refers to the subject of Crucow, her tone became perceptibly changed; and besides that, she spoke more. "loudly and emphatically; there was a slight abruptness in "ker delivery." When the Queen saw this article in The Times what could she think but that the nation hung with verish anxiety on the very tones of her voice, and that there was something awfully significant in her speaking more or less loudly, and (probably from the shortness of breath peculiar to stout people) sometimes having "a slight "abruptness in the delivery" of what had been written for

would now arrive at, were the thing to be remodeled, but